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25X1

1. The Yugoslav-Bulgarian border is 523 kilometers long and crosses the Stara, Osogovska, and Maleshevska mountains which are difficult to pass, and its southernmost point is at the Belasitsa Mountains. Prior to World War II, Bulgarians maintained guardhouses for security purposes, while at present the guarding is carried out by platoons stationed in various villages along the frontier. The Bulgarians have thus changed to the "depth" system of security. The Bulgarian frontier facing Yugoslavia is now guarded by three border sectors¹ and two sections of the border sector of Sveti Vrach which is mainly directed along the Greek border.
2. The sectors are each composed of four border sections.² The first border sector controls and guards the frontier from the junction of the Timok and the Danube rivers as far as Kom Mountain (N4310 E2302). This sector, with headquarters in Belogradchik, is composed as follows:
 - a. The 1 Border Section, Kula (N4353 E2230);
 - b. The 2 Border Section, Salash (N4336 E2232);
 - c. The 3 Border Section, Ciprovac³; and
 - d. The 4 Border Section, Bryagovo (N4409 E2239).
3. The Second Border Section covers the frontier from Kom Mountain to Karten.⁴ This sector, with headquarters in Dragoman, is composed as follows:
 - a. The 1 Border Section, Komshtitsa (N4308 E2300);
 - b. The 2 Border Section, Nedelishte (N4252 E2249);

CLASSIFICATION **SECRET**

25X1

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SECRET/

-2-

25X1

25X1

- c. The 3 Border Section, Trŭn (N4250 E2239); and
 - d. The 4 Border Section, Treklyano (N4233 E2236).
4. The Third Border Sector covers the frontier from ^Karten to Gabrovo. This sector, with headquarters in Kyustendil, is composed as follows:
- a. The 1 Border Section, Dolno Uyno (N4224 E2235);
 - b. The 2 Border Section, Gyueshevo (N4214 E2228);
 - c. The 3 Border Section, Garvaritsa (sic); and
 - d. The 4 Border Section, Logdash (N4158 E2257).
5. The Border Sector of Sveti Vrach has its headquarters in Breznitsa (N4145 E2307) and section units in Petrich.
6. There are a total of 13 Border Sections facing Yugoslavia with 96 border guardhouses, that is one every six or seven kilometers. During the post-war period, the strength of each individual guardhouse increased with the expansion of the Bulgarian armed forces. In 1951 the strength of a guardhouse allegedly amounted to 35-40 troops⁵, while in 1949, it was between 15 and 20 men.
7. In 1952, there were two types of guardhouses, as follows:
- a. One containing 90 to 100 troops and guarding a large area; and
 - b. One containing 15 to 20 men and guarding a smaller area.
8. There are a total of approximately 6,200 men in the border units facing Yugoslavia. In the guardhouses along the frontier proper, there are 4,500 men, that is one soldier for every 117 meters of frontier. However, if reserve units and companies attached to border sectors and sections are included, there are a total of approximately 6,200 men, that is one soldier for every 86 meters of frontier.⁶
9. The frontier facing Yugoslavia is strongly guarded and access to the border is rigidly controlled in Bulgaria. In addition to border units, the following are also used for security purposes:
- a. Operational units stationed in border areas;
 - b. Dŭrzhavna Sigurnost (State Security) units;
 - c. Militia;
 - d. "Hunting groups" (lovni grupi);
 - e. "Action groups" ("Grupi za sudeystvie"); and
 - f. Village guards.
10. Operational units stationed in the border areas are connected by telephone with the headquarters of border sectors and sections, and in case of need, border units can request additional help from operational units.

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-3- [REDACTED]

25X1

11. The Dürzhavna Sigurnost also plays an important role in guarding the frontier. It investigates methods used in illegal border crossings, and advises the border units of frontier areas which are insufficiently guarded. In addition, it maintains surveillance, with the help of its intelligence networks, over suspected persons in the border areas.
12. The Militia controls the movements of inhabitants of the various border towns and actively participates in guarding of the frontier zone at night, either independently or with the help of "hunting groups", "action groups" etc., which groups are composed of elements from the civilian population.
13. In order to make the control of the people more complete and to increase the effectiveness of operations against illegal border crossings from both sides, Bulgaria, in 1949, began an organization of action groups. These groups were joined by devoted followers of the Chervenkov regime, and others who showed an uncompromising obedience to the regime. The tasks of these groups are to set up traps on various roads during the night, and to catch all suspected persons. One or two members of the Militia of border guards are attached to these groups.
14. From the "action groups", larger groups have been formed, and their armament is either stored in the guardhouses or distributed among the various members of the groups. These groups are called "grupi za sudeystvie", and their task is supposedly not only to assist border units, but also to guard the frontier.
15. Patrols composed of two to four Border Guards are sent along the frontier line in order to protect it in the best way possible. The patrols generally meet at the halfway point between guardhouses and then return to their original positions. A patrol remains on duty for a period of six hours, beginning at 6 a.m. and returning to the guardhouse at noon. The second patrol relieves the first one and remains on duty until 6 p.m. and is in turn relieved by a third patrol whose duties terminate at midnight, and so on. Each patrol controls a certain area during a specified time.
16. The "ambush groups" are composed of a few troops armed with automatic weapons, and are usually placed on the roads leading to the frontier and sometimes in the area of the frontier zone. The "ambush groups" have the same duties as the hunting groups, except that the ambush groups can be located on the border itself, and even in the narrow frontier belt.
17. Movement in the frontier belt, which is 10 to 15 kilometers wide, is limited for both civilian and military personnel. All those allowed to enter the frontier area are issued a military card known as "Otkrit List." These identity cards are issued by the town authorities on the approval of the Police Stations.
18. There are three types of identity cards, as follows:
 - a. Identity Card number one, which is issued to persons who have been granted the right to move to the frontier; these permits are issued to those who regularly collaborate with the Dürzhavna Sigurnost or who are its agents;
 - b. Identity Card number two, which is valid for movement to the frontier zone; and
 - c. Identity Card number three, which is a general identity card for all others.

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